DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 026 152 RC 002 778

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Guide to Sources on Agricultural Labor.

California Univ., Davis. Dept. of Applied Behavioral Sciences.
Pub Date [67]
Note-45p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$2.35
Descriptors-Agricultural Laborers, *Annotated Bibliographies, *Farm Labor, *Information Sources, *Migrant Employment, Publications, *Resource Guides, Rural Development

Developed in conjunction with a research project on the farm-work situation in California, this guide to information sources contains 85 annotated items selected to provide an overview of agricultural labor in general and California farm labor in particular. A majority of the selected items have been published since 1965. Included are commentaries on mechanization and the changing structure of agriculture and the related impact on the farm-worker movement. (JH)

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GUIDE TO SOURCES ON AGRICULTURAL LABOR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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RC 002778

PREFACE

This guide to resources on agricultural labor was developed in conjunction with a research project* on the farm-work situation in California.

In addition to examining the context of the field situation, the literature was searched to find out what others had done, to find out what was being done, and what might be done to expedite work for others to continue where this leaves off.

The last bibliographies compiled by both the U.S. Department of Labor and the Department of Agriculture include the periods through 1960. A systematic search from this period forward revealed over 500 items related to agricultural labor. Discussed here are items selected from this gleaning and the procedure followed in trying to exhaust the possibilities. The 85 annotated items were selected to provide an overview of agricultural labor in general, and of California farm labor in particular. More than half of the selected items appeared in print since 1965; three-quarters of the entries are post-1960. These include commentaries on mechanization and the changing structure of agriculture with their impact on farms, farmers, and the farm-worker movement.

As this is intended more as a guide than as a bibliography, attention is called to the various ways and sources which the reader can use to track down materials and to continue where this guide stops.

*The results of this field work--described as the workers lived the situation--is reported in a manuscript *Is This the Dream?: Account of Farm Work in California's Agricultural Valleys, 1967*. Department of Applied Behavioral Sciences, University of California at Davis.

Guide to Sources on Agricultural Labor

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GUIDE TO SOURCES ON AGRICULTURAL LABOR

I. ON TRACKING DOWN MATERIALS: WHERE TO START

The Library of Congress subject listing gives an idea of the entry listings that ought to be kept in mind in the search for works on agricultural labor. Depending on the source being used, it would be wise to look under categories such as agricultural labor and wages, farm labor, migrant labor. Though not within the scope of this study or topic, mechanization, rural development, and poverty serve as related entries. Check with the librarians in the Document and Reference sections. They are very helpful in guiding the researcher to the standard sources. Much time can be saved by keeping in mind that others have already done a lot of work and that there exists organizations and agencies that continue to be involved with this issue. This first section comments on the guides and indices that will direct you to current works.

A. Indices and Guides

1. *Public Affairs Information Service (P.A.I.S.)*

This index appears to be the most comprehensive and easiest to use source. *P.A.I.S.* indexes the labor union papers, many of the trade newspapers, most state and federal government publications, scholarly journals, the *United Nations Monthly Chronicle*, and the Two Star Eastern Edition of the *Wall Street Journal*. It also picks up nearly all the relevant listings of the *U.S.D.A. Bibliography of Agriculture*.

Because *P.A.I.S.* picks up all major items in the field of social sciences only, it may miss a number of government publications included in the *U.S. Superintendent of Documents Monthly Catalogue* and the *U.S.D.A. Bibliography of Agriculture*. Given the nature of this subject, however, perhaps this is not a serious lack. Unlike the two aforementioned indices, *P.A.I.S.* is a

straight subject listing, making it easy to use. One does not have to go through the index at the back or front, look up a publication reference number, and then go back to look up the document referred to by the number. The index also has some brief article descriptions. *P.A.I.S.* is prepared by the New York Public Library.

2. *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*

Along with *P.A.I.S.*, the *Reader's Guide* is also one of the best sources. There is very little overlap between the two, since *Reader's Guide* indexes only periodicals and in general periodicals which previously named indices do not include. Exceptions are journals such as *Monthly Labor Review*, *Commentary*, *Business Week*, and *Congressional Digest* which are indexed in both.

To give some idea of the sources indexed, here is a list of groups of the most commonly cited periodicals which carry articles on agricultural labor from 1959 to the present date:

1) *Commonweal*, *Christian Century*, *America*, *The Reporter*, *New Republic*, *Nation*, *Inter-Church News*, *Atlantic*, *Monthly Labor Review*, *Business Week*. This group of periodicals appears to give a reasonably accurate, objective account and some of these provide fairly extensive coverage.
2) *Successful Farming* and the *Farm Journal* contain very little in depth reportage. What it does have is from the grower's point of view.
3) A third group of publications, *N.E.A. Journal*, *American Educator*, *Parent's Magazine*, *Senior Scholastic* are journalistic and take an ameliorative point of view. Their articles direct attention mostly to educational handicaps and living conditions of workers.
4) Another group commonly cited in Reader's Guide includes: *Newsweek*, *U.S. News and World Report*, *Time*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Life*, *Look*, and *Coronet*. These are periodicals that get in the hands of the general public. They are worth attention, not so much for the content, but for the purpose of knowing what the public reads and knows about the situation. The account is in many cases sensational, biased, or inaccurate. Much of the time the articles are slanted toward whatever is a popular cause. They report rather than enlighten. The following is an extremely cursory breakdown of the nature of the articles from 1959 to 1967 that appeared in these mass circulation outlets.

a) 1959: "Cries for Help from the Migrant Worker: What's Being Done About the Cries," "Migrant Workers' Plight: Lowest of the Low;"
b) 1960: "A.F.L.-C.I.O. Goes After Farm Workers," (most articles concentrate on the efforts to unionize);
c) 1961: "Farm Labor Drive Fizzles;"
d) 1962: Articles on the Bracero Program and on the Bracero's plight;
e) 1963: "House Rejects the Bracero Program" (June), "Another Extension of Public Law 78" (November), more articles on "the miserable migrant;"
f) 1964: "Growers Face Loss of Braceros" (*Business Week*), "Who Will Pick the Strawberries: Problems of Braceros," "Minimum Wage," "Immigration Laws" (*Time*), "Bracero Ban" (*U.S. News and World Report*), "Bring Back the Braceros" (*Business Week*), "Bracero Blunder," (*Newsweek*);
g) 1966-67: Most of the articles deal with strikes and unionizing. Some are on education programs and projects, others on mechanization. These articles and topics are representative of those indexed in *Reader's Guide* between 1959 to 1967.

3. *Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts*

A relatively new index, this is very easy to use, detailed, and instructive. Structurally it is quite sophisticated. Its title is suggestive of its broader focus. Nevertheless, its entries are relevant to agricultural labor.

4. *The International Index of Social Sciences and Humanities*

Nearly all the materials in this index are picked up by *P.A.I.S.* except for several entries a year. But unless one is being exhaustive, the search through this index is not fruitful enough to merit the time consumed.

5. *Dissertation Abstracts*

In checking through one four-year period (the period between 1961 to 1965) the few relevant dissertations listed had already been picked up in *P.A.I.S.* or the *U.S.D.A. Bibliography of Agriculture*.

6. Other guides

Books in print, *Cumulative Book Index*, *Sociological Abstracts*, and

World Agricultural Economics and *Rural Sociology Abstracts* are useful. However, most of the material in these sources were already indexed in *P.A.I.S.*, the *U.S.D.A. Bibliography of Agriculture*, and the *U.S. Superintendent of Documents Monthly Catalogue*.

7. Vertical Files

Libraries, especially the reference Section, file pamphlets and folders. These folders are labeled "Agricultural Labor," "Migrant Labor," etc., and they are filed alphabetically in vertical cabinets. However, except for the possibility of coming across occasional chance items, the vertical files are usually not worth checking through, since most of the pamphlets in them will have been picked up through previously mentioned indices. However, there is another group of material which might be labeled ephemeral or underground literature which do not get into any kind of index. Libraries, however, do not carry these. A discussion of ephemeral literature will be found in the last section of this guide to sources.

B. Indices for Government Publications

1. Congressional Committees

There's a wealth of information in the hearings conducted by select committees of Congress and State Legislatures. Among these include:

1) The hearings of the La Follette Committee. Their documentation on agricultural labor makes up some twenty-nine volumes, and is the subject of a book by Jerome C. Auerback listed in the section on books;
2) Tolan's Special House Committee on Inter-State Migration, 1940-42;
3) Special Senate Committee on Western Farm Labor Conditions, 1942;
4) Governor Warren's Commission to Survey Agricultural Labor Resources in San Joaquin Valley, 1951;
5) President Truman's Commission on Migratory Labor in American Agriculture, 1951;
6) California Senate Fact Finding Committee on Labor and Welfare, 1961, 1963 reports on California's farm labor problems;

7) United States Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor established in 1959 and chaired by Senator Harrison Williams of New Jersey. The Subcommittee has published a legislative history: 1959-1967. This contains a list of a) the subcommittee members for each Congress; b) the nature of the legislation proposed, and c) places and dates of subcommittee hearings.
8) An 838-page report of the Hearings conducted during the 89th Congress is contained in a volume called *Amending Migratory Labor Laws* published in 1966. The subcommittee also releases progress reports and annual reports from time to time. You can ask to be placed on their mailing list.

2. *The United States Superintendent of Documents Monthly Catalogue*

This index lists all U.S. government publications. There is also an annual cumulative index. Besides documents on the topic of agriculture, labor will be indexed under "farm labor."

3. *The United States Department of Agriculture Bibliography of Agriculture*

The bibliography indexes much of the government material under: "Agriculture, labor and wages." This bibliography also picks up most of the important state government publications as well.

4. *California State Publications*

This index is issued quarterly with an annual cumulation, and does for California what the *Monthly Catalogue* does for U.S. government publications. Also some states have monthly catalogues quite like the *U.S. Superintendent of Documents Monthly Catalogue*. These are often limited to those state government publications received by the Library of Congress. However, most state publications which are crucial to the topic of agricultural labor will most likely be picked up by *P.A.I.S.* or the *U.S.D.A. Bibliography of Agriculture*.

C. Newspaper Indices

1. National

The quickest way to gain some notion of what gets into the papers is to go through the indices of the *New York Times*, the *Christian Science Monitor*, and the *Wall Street Journal*. Coverage in the *Times* is greater in terms of range, scope, and quantity. For example, in 1961, the *Times* indexed some ninety articles while the *Monitor* and the *Wall Street Journal* both carried about thirty. One might say that the *Times* "tells where it's at" with features, and human interest stories, while the other two do much more straight reporting on legislative matters and action in Congress.

2. Local Papers

Getting an idea of what is in local newspapers is extremely difficult. The California State Library in Sacramento does index the *Sacramento Bee* and the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Some county libraries index some of the papers for their county. The Institute of Governmental Affairs at the University of California has a limited clipping service for the *Sacramento Bee*, the *Davis Enterprise*, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and the *Los Angeles Times*. However, their efforts have been devoted for the most part to reapportionment rather than to agricultural or migrant laborers. The Institute of Governmental Studies on the Berkeley Campus has a fairly extensive clipping service directed primarily to matters relating to the Bay Area. There are private clipping services which for a price will clip a certain subject area from nearly all the newspapers in a particular state. But this can become quite expensive. Another possibility is the individual newspaper morgues and their own clipping services. Ernesto Galarza in his *Merchants of Labor* uses a good number of sources that do not get into indices. Many of these items came from local newspapers collected assiduously over the years or obtained from morgues of the newspapers mentioned. To be in touch with the farm labor situation in California, it would seem wise to regularly

peruse the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the *Los Angeles Times*, and the major papers in the Central Valley including the *Stockton Record* and the McClatchy papers in Sacramento, Fresno and Modesto.

D. Information Retrieval

It is now possible to build up a substantial bibliography for the most pertinent research topics in any given area by engaging the services of centers specializing in information retrieval. A few of these are cited here as examples:

1. Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC); U.S. Office of Education; Washington, D.C. 20202

There are eighteen ERIC clearinghouses. Those of interest might be:

1) ERIC Clearinghouse on the Disadvantaged, Yeshiva University, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10003, Dr. Edmund W. Gordon, Director;
2) ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools; Box AP, University Park Branch, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001, Dr. Alfred M. Potts, II, Director;
3) ERIC Clearinghouse on Vocational and Technical Education, Ohio State University, 980 Kinnear Road, Columbus, Ohio 43212, Dr. Robert E. Taylor, Director. Results are published monthly in *Research in Education*, Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

2. Science Information Exchange (SIE), 209 Madison National Bank Building, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

It consists of three divisions:
1) the Life Sciences Division (biological sciences, behavioral sciences, medical sciences, agriculture and applied biological sciences, and social sciences and community programs),
2) Physical Sciences Division (chemistry, earth sciences, electronics, engineering, materials, and physics and mathematics), and
3) the Data Processing Division (registry, reports, systems and programming, computer operations, and science support).

3. National Referral Center for Science and Technology, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540

This organization provides information about sources of information (including the social sciences). Designed to provide anyone with an interest in science and technology with a single place to which to turn for advice on where and how to obtain information on specific topics.

4. Human Relations Area Files, Inc., P. O. Box 2054 Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut 06520

This organization collects, organizes, and distributes information of significance to the natural and social sciences and the humanities--especially of a cross-cultural nature.

II. AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS HAVING INFORMATION RELATED TO AGRICULTURAL LABOR

A. Governmental Agencies

1. National

U.S. Department of Agriculture

The U.S.D.A. does not maintain a central office from which all its publications may be obtained. The specific titles of series must be requested from the individual service or division. In general requests for materials relative to agricultural labor might be directed to Economic Development Division Human Resources Branch, Economic Research Service, or to the Statistical Reporting Service. The regularly published series include:

1) *Hired Farm Working Force of (Year)*, published by the Economic Research Service, U.S.D.A. (and its predecessor agencies) since 1945.
2) *Farm Labor*, issued monthly by the Statistical Reporting Service (and its predecessor agencies) since about 1920.

Other reports on specific farm labor topics, published by the Department, are listed in the *Bibliography of Agriculture*.

U.S. Department of Labor

A) Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes *Monthly Labor Review, Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force.*

B) Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S.D.L., Washington 25, D.C. Publications include:

1) *Bulletins*, a series which includes publications on safety, labor legislation, and administration, child labor and youth employment. This is an irregular series dating back to January 1935.
2) *Annual Digest of State and Federal Labor Legislation.* Begun in 1935 this sub-series of the *Bulletin* includes laws enacted by state legislatures and the Congress of the United States. The digests of the laws are prepared by respective bureaus: State Unemployment and Temporary Disability and Insurance Acts by the Bureau of Employment Security; Women's Laws by the Women's Bureau and federal acts by the Soliciter's Office. *Annual Digest* includes summary of overall progress in labor legislation by state and subject. It has an index by topical headings.
3) *Labor Laws and Their Administration.* This annual has the proceedings of the conventions held by the International Association of Governmental Labor officials. It carries only the major addresses, the statements of panel members, committee reports and resolutions.
4) *Fact Sheet* and *Leaflets* appear regularly.

C) Farm Labor Service, Bureau of Employment Security, U.S.D.L., Washington 25, D.C. Publications include:

1) *Farm Labor Developments.* Monthly during the active agricultural season usually May through November. Begun in 1954 it was known by its former title, *Farm Labor Market Developments* until October 1964. The monthly lists the demand and supply situation with respect to seasonal farm workers. The information is based primarily on farm labor reports submitted by affiliated State Employment Security agencies. Reports on local areas are summarized on a national basis and also by geographic divisions. A companion publication to *Farm Labor Developments* is *Farm Labor Developments: Employment and Wage Supplement.*

D) *Migratory Labor Notes* published by the President's Committee on Migratory Labor, U.S.D.L., Washington 25, D.C. This is irregular and comes out about four times a year.

Office of Economic Opportunity, 1200 - 19th Street, Washington, D.C. (Check also the state offices of the O.E.O.) Migrant Programs comes under the Community Action Programs of the O.E.O. Regular publications can be traced to some of these local programs. An example is *Opportunity News* published by the Valley Migrant League, Woodburn, Oregon. Specific monographs do emerge so they may not necessarily be published or put together by the O.E.O. itself. Two examples include:

1) "A Summary of the Office of Economic Opportunity Programs for Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers" by Educational Projects, Inc., Washington, D.C.

2) "Bibliography on Selected Publications and Materials for Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker Anti-Poverty Programs" by an O.E.O. Conference on this subject held January 1966. Proceedings lists conference participants representing active agencies not all described on pp. 11-15 of this guide.

Inquiries can be directed to their Information Center or to the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce

The decennial and quinquennial censuses of population and agriculture contain a wealth of data on general, social, and economic characteristics of farm operators, unpaid family workers, and hired farm workers. They are the only source of data at the county level for the entire country. Special material studies are available such as: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Census of Agriculture 1964*, Vol. III, Part 2. *Farm Labor*, May 1968.

The *Current Population Reports* (series P-20) contain data at the national and regional level on agricultural workers--income, educational attainment, mobility, etc.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Special reports related to agricultural labor are issued from the following units of H.E.W.: Office of Education, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Public Health Service, and Social Security Administration.

2. Regional Agencies

A) Council of State Governments, Committee of State Officials on Migratory Labor of the Atlantic Seaboard States, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D.C.; B) Southwest Inter-State Migrant Association (S.W.I.M.A.), 131 Adams N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico, Ernest Gurule, Inter-State Director. The objective of S.W.I.M.A. is to co-ordinate the efforts and programs for migrants in a ten-state western area. A major effort will be the establishment of communications and service centers. The T.W.X. Centers co-ordinate jobs and migrant availability information.

3. State: California

The Farm Placement Division, State Employment Service, Sacramento, California publishes the following:

1) *Agricultural Employment in California*, Report Series 881M, irregular;
2) *Agricultural Labor*, part of Report series 840, irregular;
3) *California Annual Farm Labor Report*, annual. This is now published by the California Farm Labor Service. Prior to 1964 it was issued by the California Farm Placement Service;
4) *California Employment and Payrolls in Agricultural Labor*, quarterly;
5) *California Weekly Farm Labor Report*;
6) *California Labor Market Surveys*, bi-annual.

B. Non-governmental Agencies and Organizations involved with Agricultural Labor

1) American Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15th, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19102, Colin W. Bell, Executive Secretary. Eleven regional offices: San Francisco, 2160 Lake Street; Pasadena, P.O. Box 991. Founded in 1917, staff 500. Attempts to find non-violent solutions to conflict situations. The programs are inter-racial, inter-denominational and international. Sections: International Service, International Affairs, Youth Services, Community Relations including Farm Labor, Peace Education. Offices of the Farm Labor Program is at 440 Willow Street, Visalia, California where they also have a library of files and clippings gathered over the past fifteen years working in the Central Valley.

2) American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60th, Chicago 37, Illinois, 60637, Guy R. Justice, Director. Founded in 1930, staff 20. Public welfare agencies, their professional staff members, and others interested in Public Welfare. Committees: Aging, Medical Care, Services for Children and Youth, Social Work Education and Personnel, Welfare Policy. Publications: 1) *Public Welfare Quarterly*; 2) Letters to members, 8 to 12 per year, 3) *Public Welfare Directory*, annual, Conference Bi-Annual--1967, December 6-9, Washington, D.C.

3) Bishop's Committee for the Spanish Speaking, 5511 San Pedro, Suite 205, San Antonio, Texas 78212, Reverend John A. Wagner, Executive Director. Founded 1945, staff of 5. Operates in 91 Roman Catholic Dioceses and works through Diocesian directors appointed for Spanish-speaking work. Co-ordinates a Spanish Apostulate and acts as liason with other churches, institutions, and governmental and private agencies concerned with the Spanish speaking. Absorbed the Bishop's Committee for Migrant Workers, formerly located at 1300 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois.

4) California Agricultural Associations. Good sources include the following:
   a) *California Agricultural Association Directory*, 1967-68 by Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 404 South Birch Street, 90051;
   b) *California Agricultural Directory* by Milton L. Levy, California Service Agency, Berkeley, California;

c) Council of California Growers, 520 El Camino Real, San Mateo 94402;
d) Commonwealth Club of California, Agricultural Study Section, Executive Secretary William Hudson, Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco 94119;
e) California State Grange, 2101 Stockton Blvd., Sacramento, California 95817, J.B. Quinn, Executive Secretary. Formed in 1873 to promote the welfare of efficient independent family farm operations, to promote community progress, interest in necessary legislative affairs, as well as promoting better citizenship in all areas. Publication: *California Grange News*. Membership 45,000 agricultural and allied interests throughout the state.
f) Associated Farmers, 25 California Street, Room 246, San Francisco, Executive Secretary William R. Callan. Oppose subversive activities, assist farmers in labor relations. Organized in 40 counties, has membership of 20,000 farm families. Organized in 1934.
g) California Farm Bureau Federation, 2855 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley 94705, Allen Grant President. Publication: *California Farm Bureau Monthly*.

5) California Farmer-Consumer Information Committee, 740 Hilmar Street, Santa Clara, Grace McDonald, Executive Secretary. Concerned with small farmers, farm laborers, small business, consumers, and co-operatives. Acts as a legislative watchdog against corporate control. Claims one million members through affiliates made up of various co-operatives, small farmer groups, unions, and consumer groups. Publishes *California Farmer-Consumer Reporter*, monthly.

6) California Migrant Ministry, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles 18, California. *Harvester* appears irregularly.

7) California Rural Legal Assistance, 1212 Market Street, San Francisco, James D. Lorenz, Jr., Director. Staff of thirty lawyers in nine area offices: El Centro, Gilroy, Madera, Marysville, McFarlane, Modesto, Salinas, Santa Maria, and Santa Rosa. Largest rural legal service program in the country and the first to provide legal aid to farm workers. It serves 577,000 of California's rural poor who are not served by a local neighborhood legal aid society or Public Defender's Office.

8) Catholic Counsel on Working Life, 21 West Superior Street, Chicago 10, Illinois, John T. Clarke, President. Founded in 1943, staff of five. "Promotes study of moral and ethical dimensions of occupational responsibilities, of economic and political policies and practices," sponsors public forums, study week-ends and service committees organized along occupational lines. Publication: *New City*, 20 per year. Holds annual meetings.

9) Citizens for Farm Labor, P. O. Box 1173, Berkeley, California 94701, Henry Anderson, Chairman. Founded in 1963, 500 members. Individuals interested in "Public education and political action towards a goal of equal rights for agricultural workers," seeks extension to agricultural workers rights covered in other industries: of self-organization and collective bargaining, unemployment insurance, minimum wages, etc. Activities centered in California. Prepares testimony for legislative and administrative hearings. Maintains a library of some 10,000 miscel-

laneous articles on the history of the farm labor movement in California. Publication: *Farm Labor*, monthly. Meets annually in October, Berkeley, California.

10) Consumer Federation of America, 1012 - 14th Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20005, Mrs. Erma Angevine, Executive Director. First meeting in May 1968 with representatives of 56 consumer groups.

11) Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker Project, Suite 502, Educational Projects, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20036

12) National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, 112 E. 19th Street, New York 3, New York, Fay Bennett, Executive Secretary. Founded in 1958, staff of 3. Holds public hearings, publishes studies and reports, provides information to the public on matters pertaining to farm labor. Publication: *Annual Information Letter*, plus various pamphlets and studies on topics relating to poverty, farm labor, legislation.

13) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th, New York 18, New York 10018, Roy Wilkins, Executive Director. Founded 1909, staff 125, local groups 1845. "Persons of all races and religions who believe in the objectives and methods of the N.A.A.C.P. to achieve by peaceful and lawful means equal citizenship rights for all American citizens by eliminating segregation, discrimination in housing, employment, voting, schools, courts, transportation, recreation." Departments: Housing, Church, Legal, Labor, Education, Public Relations. Special committees: Health, Legal, Education, Youth and College. Publication: *Crisis*, monthly. Annual convention/meeting.

14) National Association for Community Development, 1832 Jefferson Place, N.W., Washington D.C. 20036, Richard Wenner, Director. Publications: *Community Development*, monthly newspapers, and *NACD News*, bi-weekly. Founded 1956 to promote programs, research, and interest and serves as clearinghouse for community development.

15) National Campaign for Agricultural Democracy, 110 Maryland Avenue, N.E. Washington D.C. 20002, Rev. Eugene L. Boutilier, Director.

16) National Catholic Rural Life Conference, Edward O'Rourke, Executive Director. Founded 1923, staff of 7. Members 5,000. "Educational and action organization of priests and lay people working for the spiritual and material welfare of families on farms and in small towns and suburban areas." Publication: *Catholic Rural Life*, monthly. Annual convention/meeting in 1963, October 8-10, Branch Forks, North Dakota.

17) National Committee on the Education of Migrant Children (of the National Child Labor Committee), 145 E. 32nd Street, New York 16, New York 10016, Cassandra Stockburger, Director. Founded 1963. Promotes special projects and programs for the education of children of migrant agricultural workers. Absorbed the Migrant Children's Fund which was founded in 1954.

18) National Consumers Committee for Research and Education, Inc., Engineers

Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (The *Encyclopedia of Associations* lists their address as 1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.) Susanna P. Zwemer, Secretary. Founded in 1952, businessmen, lawyers, academicians, social workers. Promotes research studies and demonstration projects concerning working conditions, especially of migratory farm labor. Holds annual meetings.

19) National Consumers League, 1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Room 20 , Washington 5, D.C., Sarah H. Newman, General Secretary. Founded 1899, staff 2, members 10,000, state groups 3. "An educational movement to awaken consumer interests in its responsibilities for conditions under which goods are made and distributed and through investigation, education and legislation to promote fair labor standards and consumer protection. *Bulletin*, published six times per year.

20) National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor, 1751 North Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., Elizabeth B. Herring, Secretary. Founded 1951, staff 2. Federation of 40 national organizations working for improvement of conditions of low-income farm families and strengthening of family farming.

21) National Council of Churches, Migrant Ministry, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York. A federation of 31 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox Denominations comprising 146,581 churches and more than 40 million members. This is formed by a merger of 13 inter-denominational agencies. One of their many programs include the Migrant Ministry, established in 34 states under the respective state councils of churches.

22) National Council of Jewish Women, 1 West 47th Street, New York 36, New York 10026, Hanna Stein, Executive Director. Founded 1893, 329 local units, members 123,000. Sponsors programs of community service and conducts education in social action programs on public measures affecting education, social welfare, civil rights, and civil liberties. Publications include *New Horizons* and *Community Service*. Convention/meeting bi-annual, 1967 held Atlanta, Georgia April 9-14.

23) National Education Association Department of Rural Education, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, Robert M. Isenberg, Executive Secretary. Founded 1907 and until 1919 was the Department of Rural and Agricultural Education. Staff of 9, 1800 members of rural educators, school administrators, teachers, college faculty, lay leaders of farm organizations, representatives of state departments of education and education associations, and transportation directors. "To provide leadership in improving the quality of education in rural and small community schools. Publication: *Rural Education News*, quarterly. Convention/meeting annually 1968, October 13-16th in Spokane, Washington.

24) National Sharecroppers Fund, 112 East 19th, New York, New York 10019, Fay Bennett, Executive Secretary. Founded 1937, staff of 8. Furnishes voluntary aid for the amelioration of the economic, social and educational conditions among sharecroppers, tenant farmers, migrant farm workers, and other agricultural workers and low-income farmers. Publication: *Condition of Farm Workers*, annual.

25) Workers Defense League, 112 East 19th, New York, New York 10019, Rachel Horowitz, Executive Secretary. "Human rights organization doing legal works in the areas of civil liberties and civil rights.*

III. BIBLIOGRAPHIES

U.S. Department of Agriculture

The United States Department of Agriculture has continually updated its bibliography on agricultural labor. From the titles of the bibliography listed in chronological order, a trend is discernable with the focus going from agricultural labor to low-income farm people and minority groups to migration of rural people.

1935, December	U.S.D.A. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Agricultural Labor in the United States 1915-1935*, Agricultural Economics Bibliography 64
1938, March	U.S.D.A. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Agricultural Labor in the United States 1936-1937*, Agricultural Economics Bibliography 72
1942, February	U.S.D.A. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Agricultural Labor in the United States 1938-June 1941*, Agricultural Economics Bibliography 95
1943, April	U.S.D.A. Library, *Agricultural Labor in the United States July 1941-February 1943*, Library lists 4, annotated
1947, September	Bernert, Eleanor H. and Gladys K. Bowles, *Farm Migration, 1940-1945: Annotated Bibliography*, U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Library Lists 38, Washington D.C.
1953, May	Folsom, Josiah C., *Migratory Agricultural Labor in the United States*, U.S.D.A. Library Lists 59
1954, March	Folsom, Josiah C., *Agricultural Labor in the United States 1943-1952*, U.S.D.A. Library Lists 61

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* Information on government agencies listed in 1) *Guide to U.S. Government Serials and Periodicals*, 2) *Congressional Directory*, 90th Congress, March 1967 available for each Congress. Information on non-governmental agencies from *Encyclopedia of Associations*.

1955, May — Davis, Elizabeth, *Low-income Farm People: A Selected List of References*, U.S.D.A. Library Lists 62, Washington D.C. This bibliography lists research related to minority groups conducted prior to 1955.

1963, February — Janssen, M. R., *Summaries of Selected Studies on Training of Workers and Migration from the Low-income Areas*, U.S.D.A. Economic Research Service, Washington D.C.

1963, October — Banks, Vera J., *Migration of Farm People--An Annotated Bibliography 1946-1960*, U.S.D.A. Economic Research Service, Miscellaneous Publication 954. This bibliography is arranged by states and concentrates on farm migration. Articles listed show various approaches to the study of this demographic process while others examine the characteristics of migrants and the extending effects of migration. Studies relating to migratory labor have been excluded.

1966, November — U.S.D.A. Economic Research Service, *Research Data on Minority Groups: An Annotated Bibliography of Economic Research Reports--1955-1960*, Miscellaneous Publication 1046. This supplements the bibliography compiled by Davis in 1955. This bibliography was published as a guide to information on the social-economic developments of ethnic-minority groups in rural areas.

U.S. Department of Labor

The other government agency most concerned with agricultural labor is the United States Department of Labor. Two of its bibliographies on this area include: 1) *Selected References on Migratory Workers and their Families, Problems and Programs, 1950-1955*, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, March 1955; 2) *Selected References on Domestic Agricultural Workers, their Families, Problems and Programs 1955-1960*, U.S.D.L. Bureau of Labor Standards, Bulletin 225, January 1961. The U.S.D.L. listings include materials from both governmental and non-governmental sources. Articles are broken down twice, once on the subject headings, such as child labor, community and the migrant, education, etc. and then further broken down by states. This bibliography also lists government and non-governmental agencies fromwhich information on current programs

can be obtained. References focus on the living and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers and their families.

Other Bibliographies. A variety of centers, associations, and independent scholars have contributed bibliographies on this topic of agricultural labor. These vary in quality, length, and intent. Arranged in chronological order of publication, examples of these include:

1938 Social Science Council, Pacific Coast Regional Committee, *Agricultural Labor and the Pacific Coast States: A Bibliography and Suggestions for Research*

1941 National Child Labor Committee, *Bibliography on Migratory Agricultural Labor New York*

1961 Friends Committee on Legislation, *Migrant Agricultural Labor,* American Friends Service Committee, 2160 Lake St., San Francisco. This is a five-page loosely organized over-view of the material categorized under government publications, books and pamphlets, articles on children, families, health, transportation. The list includes about 20 organizations working with migrant labor. Most of these have been included in the previous section on agencies and organizations.

1964 Slobodek, Mitchell, *A Selected Bibliography of California Labor History,* Institute of Industrial Relations, U.C.L.A., Los Angeles. Comprehensive, easy to use and annotated. The contents include sections on Spanish and Mexican background, white collar groups, labor market, legislation, labor and politics, labor press, employer's association, national racial minorities, utopian colonies, white collar groups, special groups, labor fiction. The eighteen pages on agricultural labor is included in the section on industries, crafts, and trades. The listings on agriculture date back to 1870 and up to 1963. The majority of the entries are for the 30's (54) and the 40's (64 entries). The Congressional proceedings related to agricultural labor include both the subject matter and the listing of participants and testimonies before a Congress.

1966 *Migrant Farm Workers in the State of Washington: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography,* Consulting Services Corp., 1602 Tower Building, Seattle, Washington, V. I of 4 prepared for Office of Economic Opportunity, 1200 - 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Fifty pages, annotated. Much of the material has been specifically prepared for a comprehensive study of migratory agricul-

tural workers in Washington State. Equal attention is paid to California. This is due to the fact that California is the largest migrant employing state in the country, thus drawing attention for research work. Secondly, many migrants follow a travel pattern that starts in Texas, goes through California, and terminates in Washington. There are fourteen categories of subject matter, including mechanization, recruitment and placement, state and federal reports on farm labor, social characteristics, travel patterns, wages and income, legislation, housing, health, employment, education, agricultural costs. Excluded were publications dealing with non-social/economic conditions of migrants and that aspect of the Bracero Program dealing with its origins, development and impact. Instead selections on the Braceros concentrate on the problems of the transition period.

1967 Guzman, Ralph, *Revised Bibliography, Mexican-American Study Project, Advance Report III*, U.C.L.A. Graduate School of Public Administration, Los Angeles 90024. This is a revision of the original bibliography issued in February 1966 which had a section on "Rural Migrant Labor" on pages 53-61. Because of the project's focus, the coverage given agricultural migrant labor is not comprehensive and is also somewhat dated. An initial disadvantage is the lack of subject divisions under its five major categories: books, journal articles, unpublished dissertations, other unpublished materials, and bibliographies.

1967 *Library Service to Labor Newsletter*, "A Selected Bibliography: The Migratory Farm Worker," Joint Committee on Library Service to Labor Groups, Adult Services Division, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, V. 20, No. 1, Fall 1967, Mrs. Jean Hopper, Editor. This brief bibliography is valuable as an overview for the subject for the most pertinent materials through 1967. The material is classified under books, fiction, pamphlets, government publications, periodical articles, sources of information, and films.

IV. TRACKING DOWN EPHEMERAL MATERIALS AND WHAT'S WRITTEN ON THE WIND

A wealth of information lies outside the traditional sources. In fact it may be erroneous to assume that a complete search depends on the indices. A question that would guide one to ephemeral material is "What's been left out of the indices, bibliographies, and books?" Also, you can ask, "What's

been recorded, what's buried, or in what forms other than print has it been recorded?"

As our research narrative suggests, getting backstage into any area means getting tuned in to a whole new world and consequently becoming aware of a different set of information. Three of these should be mentioned here. One of these is the ephemeral source. It may have appeared, but it may have gone unnoticed because of its underground nature, "black listing," different language or abortive life span. Second, is the buried material that's been printed, but it has not been catalogued or is in confidential or private collections. These include master's theses, term papers, research proposals, conference proceedings, and organizational and police records. The third we can call written on the wind--what appears on radio, T.V., photographs, and in the form of daily, unrecorded dramas played out in union offices, coffee houses, and bars. This also includes the knowledge stored in the minds of men who know a lot and experienced a lot, but have had very little time to record their experiences or had the advantage of chroniclers working with them. Like peasants in history, it is the fate of workers to have to go unrecorded. The invisibles in society are like the sound in the forest. If no one heard it, then the voice never existed. The suggestion here is this: instead of saying, "If it wasn't written down, it didn't happen," we assume that if something's happened, it's present in some form though in an unconventional form that bears investigation.

Ephemeral Materials

These vary in longevity and appear in varied forms: mimeographs, newsletters, newspapers. Some of the latter may have been quite continuous and may even have been cited in indices, but few people get to them mainly because they're often in another language, underground and hence not respect-

able, or just too short-lived to have been noted. Particularly important here are the ethnic newspapers, especially those serving groups making up the labor force. California in particular has had a share of such papers, especially those serving the Japanese, the Chinese, and the Filipinos. The *Ayres Newspaper Directory* gives a list of the current ethnic papers, but quite a few of these are now defunct.

Then the more transitory types of ephemeral information is the underground newspaper. There are some 100 of these, including at least three news services which link these papers: Underground Press Service, Liberation Press Service, and the Resistance Press Service. In addition to their spontaneous and short-lived nature, their longevity is literally shortened in that they are printed on cheap paper, thus increasing the chances of disintegration. Few libraries have taken these seriously. Yet they chronicle important events of our times, especially the hidden dimensions of our society. It is no wonder then that some of the underground papers report on the relatively unreported events of the rural poor and farm laborers. For example, *The Helix* out of Seattle reported on the farm labor overload in the Yakima Valley in the summer of 1967. The *Los Angeles Free Press* has carried various accounts of the Land Return Movement of Reies Tijerina in New Mexico, and the *Berkeley Barb* has chronicles of the events around the grape boycott, Cesar Chavez, and the Delano Movement. Addresses for at least thirty of these papers are found underneath the masthead of any one of the major underground papers noted here. Action-oriented organizations often produce short-lived but informative materials. In 1966 the San Francisco office of the Students for Democratic Society (S.D.S.) published *Wind in the Fields* with articles on issues and reports on action projects by numerous student groups involved in California agricultural

labor. The Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee publishes *The Move-ment* which has carried various articles pertinent to farm labor, land ownership, the ethnic composition of the farm labor force in its various monthly issues. Following the 1966 summer projects by various California student groups, Sacramento State College began to publish *Farm Labor Events*. S.D.S. also puts out *New Left Notes*. Some of the little known publications also produce special issues. For example, the *Catholic Voice*, 2918 Lakeshore Avenue, Oakland published an issue on"agriculture in California."

Papers published especially by migrants for migrants are rare. Newspapers assume a certain degree of literacy and affluence, and these are rarities among migrants and agricultural laborers. But when they do appear they are very informative just because they appear. The most well known one in California is *El Malcriado* published by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, P. O. Box 130, Delano, California. There's a Texas edition of *El Malcriado* published in McAllen, Texas. Grass-roots Mexican-American papers have formed the Chicano Press Association. Farm worker papers included are *La Voz Mexicana*. Wautoma, Wis.; *El Paisano*, Tolleson, Arizona; and *La Voz del Campesino*, Pandora, Ohio. *The Texas Observer* established in 1906 has its editorial offices located at 504 W. 24th Street, Austin, Texas. The *Southern Courier*, published in Montgomery, Alabama was put together by a group of law students in the east to serve the Blackbelt counties where papers reporting activities of the blacks are very rare. "Grass roots" newspapers including publications by splinter political groups provide a wealth of relatively untapped material which merit attention.

Various agency-sponsored action groups will publish newsletters or periodicals. Their ephemeral quality is due to the political whim and pres-

sures on the funding agency. Two of these are *Opportunity News* published by the Valley Migrant League, P. O. Box 128, Woodburn, Oregon, and the *Traveler* published by Special Fields Program Division of C.A.P., Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D.C. Both carry articles duplicated in Spanish and English. The *Opportunity News* which printed its last issue on March 25, 1968 occasionally appeared in Russian to serve Russian-speaking farm laborers in the Willamette Valley of Oregon.

What appears in regular newspapers in the regions mentioned is no guarantee that they are read. Thus, clippings of topics are often found only in that rare collection, the personal library. The outstanding ones are those compiled over the years by people directly involved with the issue while at the same time maintaining an intellectual interest in preserving the records. Permission can be obtained in consulting these collections. These include the American Friends Service Committee Farm Labor Project at 440 Willow Street, Visalia; and the California Farmer-Consumer Information Committee Library at 740 Hilmar, Santa Clara, California.

Ephemeral Material: Printed but Buried

Some materials are not so ephemeral, yet they might as well be since they remain in card catalogues of only one college, in the homes of conference chairmen, authors or evaluators of research projects, and individual professors for whom students have written term papers.

Unlike Ph.D. theses, Master's theses with rare exceptions are rarely compiled or abstracted. The California Historial **Society Quarterly.** recently published all Master's and Ph.D. theses pertaining to California history done by students at major California Universities. However, this is exceptional. The best way is to go through the subject listings in the card catalogues of the colleges located in the areas where agriculture work

is also concentrated. Some of these include the University of the Pacific, Chico State, Sacramento State, and Fresno State.

A virtually untapped source of information includes research proposals and progress reports of those proposals which have been implemented. Examples of some of these include: the "proposal to aid farm workers and other poor persons residing in the rural areas of California" submitted by the California Rural Legal Assistance (C.R.L.A.); "A proposal to insure that low-income people would participate in the war on poverty with the strength of their own" submitted by California Center for Community Development; and "a proposal for adult education for seasonal farm workers in eight San Joaquin Valley counties" submitted by Central California Action Associates, Inc. A progress report including a short guide to laws pertaining to farm workers in California has been prepared by Operation Harvest Hands Project, sponsored by the Emergency Committee to aid Farm Workers. The last was through the Office of Manpower Automation and Training, U.S. Department of Labor. The first three were submitted to Office of Economic Opportunity Title IIIB projects. An added difficulty in tracking down this material is that the life span, and hence the contact address disappears when the project is completed.

As much thought and energy goes into these proposals as is given for papers that are published. It seems then that energy expended in gathering some of these proposals would be well spent.

Another unused source of information are the research reports prepared by various unions and organizing committees. For example from 1959 to 1962 the A.F.L.-C.I.O. research committee working in behalf of the Agriculture Workers Organizing Committee prepared 35 research reports out of their Stockton, California Office: *Farm Labor*, a publication of the

Citizens for Farm Labor has consistently published essays, articles and research summaries pertaining to farm labor since its organization in October 1963 to the present date. Researchers for the National Farm Workers Association and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee also have prepared such memos as "How to Research a Rural Community," "Research for Farm Labor Organizing," "Information on Guimarra," and "The Other Delano Grape Growers."

Materials produced by the various farmer's organizations, farmers and commodities organizations are a little easier to retrieve. Coming from better organized and established associations, their publications are also regular. Periodicals can be checked through *Ayres*. To find out what newsletters are being published, the *Directory of Newsletters* can be consulted.

Term papers deserve some attention. Not surprisingly some of these are more thorough and better than some published articles. Publication is often a factor of the author's status, knowledge of "packaging" and being aware of the outlets--or all three. Professors in colleges located in areas where agricultural labor is an important part of landscape, will invariably have knowledge if not copies of term papers written by their students.

Pressures by "blacklisting" and the limited economics of worker-oriented publications have kept the more radical works in relative obscurity. Some are found in the special libraries of organizations like the League for Industrial Democracy, Social Worker's Party or Highlander Folk School. A useful guide to radical periodicals is the catalogue of the Greenwood Reprint Corporation, 211 East 43rd Street, New York.

Another easily buried material are reports from conferences. Often they give the illusion of having done something. Having a publication is taken

as proof as having so acted. In addition to reports in annual meetings of various organizations listed in the agency section, here is an example of some recent conferences: 1960, Western Interstate Conference on Migratory Labor held in Phoenix, Arizona by the Council of State Government; no date, Mid-American Conference on Migratory Labor; 1964, Fourth Conference on Families Who Follow the Crops Held in Bakersfield, Feb. 27, 28, 1964; July 18-19, 1968, A Conference for State Coordinators of Migrant Education Programs in the Western States in Sacramento; March 1967, the Fifth Conference on Families Who Follow the Crops held at U.C. Davis, California.

What is Written in the Wind

If what Marshall McLuhan says is so--that this generation is non-print oriented--the most important source to note is what's coming through T.V., radio, and the movies. There has been a variety of documentaries on the situation of migratory labor: 1960 "Harvest of Shame" by Edward R. Murrow on C.B.S.; 1967 N.E.T. documentaries on "No Harvest for the Reaper" adapted after N.A.A.C.P. writer Herbert Hill's book by the same title; and a documentary on the Delano Grape Strike entitled "Huelga." A perusal through *T.V. Guide* and the folios of various national education T.V. stations such as KQED Berkeley, and KVIE Sacramento are good references for possibly retrieving video tapes of programs. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has a list of at least thirty films relevant to migratory labor.

The scripts and tapes of certain FM radio programs are also retrievable. Again the folios of the station provide information as to when such programs appear. For example, the Pacifica Foundation Radio Station, Station KPFA Berkeley, WBAI New York, and KPFK Los Angeles will give the reader an idea as to what kinds of programs have been presented. For example, back in

1961 KPFA ran a series titled "Sometimes You Work a Day."

But what goes unrecorded is much of the daily drama. Retrieving this information, short of conducting a research study, depends on resourcefulness. For this record is revealed in ways as varied as graffitti on the walls of toilets and buses, mimeo handouts, posters for meetings, and in the experience and knowledge of union organizers and men who have worked out of day hauls for many years. Some of this has been captured on film. Photographers such as Margaret Bourke White and Edward Steichen have displayed their work through museum shows. Dorothea Lange's works are in a book *An American Exodus* she co-authored with her husband Paul Taylor. Walker Evans has cooperated similarly with James Agee in *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men.*

Radio, T.V., photographs and tapes narrate the qualitative aspects of life--not so easily condensed into statistical tables. They may not fit expectations or stylistic categories preferred by researchers interested in quantitative accounts but often qualitative dimensions come much closer to what the life of the agricultural laborer is really about.

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1951. U.S. President. President's Commission on Migratory Labor. Migratory Labor in American Agriculture. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 199 pp.
A report on economic, social, health and educational conditions among migratory agriculture laborers in the U.S. The recommendations that deal with the situation include the contrasts between the reported and actual need for alien workers.

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The social characteristics, problems, and motivation of 200 families based on the study of Negro farm labor crews in the eastern seaboard migrant stream.

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The U.S. Department of Labor devoted its 1959 Year Book to farm labor and the seven sections include description of government efforts to match labor supply with demand, earnings and income of hired farm work force, domestic and imported farm workers, English translations of Bracero contracts, and case histories.

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A detailed version was published in 1963 as "Resource Demand and Structure of the Agriculture Industry." Estimates demands for input, anticipates future trends and seeks to explain how the supply and demand conditions surrounding agriculture relates to farm income.

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Twelve chapters divided into three sections: 1. The Stream; 2. Agribusiness; 3. Helpers.
Based on experiences traveling with migrants; discusses current plight and difficulties of forming unions for agricultural workers.

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is subsidized by relief funds and is also responsible for untold human misery and human wastage."

1939. McWilliams, Carey. *Factories in the Field: The Story of Migratory Labor in California.* Boston: Little Brown. 334 pp.
A well documented detailed study of California's agricultural industry describing the creation of giant farm factories by questionable means on the one hand and exploitation of laborers composed mainly of racial minorities, on the other. Analyzes power in California and its effect on agriculture workers' attempt to organize--the Wheatland riot, mass demonstrations and strikes in Stockton and Sacramento, the rounding up and jailing of agriculture organizers. Observations substantiated by LaFollette Committee hearings on violations of the civil rights of agriculture workers.

1939. Fuller, L.V. "The Supply of Agricultural Labor as a Factor in the Evolution of Farm Organization in California." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. U.C. Berkeley. This important research study is antecedent to Fisher's study on the harvest labor market in California and McWilliam's and Chamber's comments on the growth of farm labor organizations. All these studies link the corporate nature of California agriculture and the political nature of farm organizations to a dependence on a large farm labor supply.

1942. Wood, Samuel E. "The California State Commission of Immigration and Housing: A Study of Administration, Organization and the Growth of Function." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. U.C. Berkeley.
When Carey McWilliams was the head of this division, he reported some 5,000 farm labor camps in California which formed the basis of this study relating to housing conditions for farm workers. Despite the passage of time, the quality and the quantity of these facilities are not too dissimilar today. A 1967 report from the State's Building and Housing Division reports 5,466 labor camps in California.

1949. McWilliams, Carey. *California: The Great Exception.* New York: A.A. Wyn. XIII. 377 pp.
Chapter 9, "California's Peculiar Institution," traces the development of the California migratory farm labor pool. Change-over from cattle raising to wheat culture, the introduction of irrigation, and the growth in specialty crops are evolutionary factors contributing to the employment of hundreds of thousands of transient workers--all ethnic minorities--until the advent of the dustbowl migrants in the thirties.

1949. California Legislature. Joint Committee on Agriculture and Livestock Problems. *Information on Various Farm Labor Camps.* (By R.J. Welch) Partial Reports parts 2 and 3. 79 & 42 pp.
Contains summaries of labor camps throughout the State with a general description of 21 camps. The federal government's plan to get rid of these camps and the State of California and farmer association's plan to purchase them instituted this commission. Potential buyers felt the government's price was too high. This report offers facts and figures substantiating California's contention that the price should be lower. Many of these camps were located in communities that are current sites for OEO farm worker housing.

1951. California Governor's Committee to Survey the Agricultural Labor Resources of the San Joaquin Valley. *Agricultural Labor in the San Joaquin Valley: Final Report and Recommendations*. Sacramento. Vol. I Fresno, 131 pp.; Vol. II, Bakersfield, 153 pp.; Vol. III, Visalia, 99 pp. plus appendix; Vol. IV, Corcoran, 99 pp. plus appendix.
A report of a State-wide committee named by Governor Warren as a result of resolutions by local groups deploring standards of living of seasonal farm workers. The committee was headed by Paul Prasow, Professor of Industrial Relations at USC. The reports examine employment stabilization by agricultural workers, housing, health, education, social security legislation and welfare services, farm labor contractors, and farm labor conditions.

1951. California Joint Legislative Committee on Agriculture and Livestock Problems. *The Recruitment and Placement of Farm Laborers in California, 1950: With Special Consideration and Recommendations Concerning Proposals for Extension of Unemployment Insurance*. Special and Partial Report, Sacramento, 1951. 376 pp.
Opponents to unemployment insurance for farm workers argue that it works against the small farmer, the industry, and thus the whole state. This position debated with that of Kern County Welfare who argue that relief is a labor problem and therefore unemployment insurance should be extended.

1952. Chambers, Clarke A *California Farm Organizations*. Berkeley: University of California Press. XV. 277 pp.
A historical study of the Grange, Farm Bureau and the Associated Farmers, especially during the period between 1929-1941. Examines the attitudes and activities opposing efforts of agricultural labor to organize and bargain collectively.

1953. Fisher, Lloyd. *Harvest Labor Market in California*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 183 pp.
Documents the flow of foreign farm labor through California history. Deals with the problems of organized labor, the laborer-contractor system, and wage fixing practices by employer's associations and government agencies as they operated during WW II. Fisher considers the character of California agriculture to be directly related to the volume and nature of its labor supply.

1959. Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee. *Human Resources and California Agriculture*. Stockton, California. AWOC AFL-CIO.
This is the first of some 35 research reports published by the AWOC research staff between 1959 and 1962. This report summarizes the farm work situation in California and lists ten recommendations towards the vision "of a farm labor force which works productively and well under equitable conditions in a determination of which the workers themselves had a just voice."

1961. California Legislature. *California's Farm Labor Problems*. Sacramento. Part I. Report of the Fact Finding Committee on Labor and Welfare, Sacramento, 326 pp.
The Cobey Committee's comprehensive report discusses 1) history of California farm labor problems; 2) California's agriculture; 3) demands for agricultural labor; 4) supply of California farm labor; 5) improve-

ment in seasonal labor supply.
Part II, 127 pages published in 1963, consists of studies on particular problem areas, including minimum wage and unemployment insurance for farm workers, housing, medical care, education, transportation, farm safety, and agricultural labor disputes.

1962. Gregor, Howard F. "The Plantation in California." *The Professional Geographer.* Vol. 14. March. pp. 1-4.
Six percent of California's farms control 55% of the total agricultural land. Sixty percent of California's farms average less than 50 acres, but the total acreage of these small farms make up only 5% of California's total agricultural land. California agriculture fits the definition of plantation agriculture: large land holdings specializing in two or three crops produced for a distant market and dependent on a labor force that is socially and ethnically distinct.

1963. California Office of Governor. *Report and Recommendations of the Agricultural Labor Commission.* Sacramento. January. 471 pp.
Chaired by President Julian A. McPhee of California Polytechnic, the commission included representatives from both agri-business and the unions as well as various government agencies. The commission could not agree on the issues but did define them. Discusses the trends in agriculture, farm size, wages, and lists 91 associations involved with agriculture and includes the 1961 farm labor report.

1963. *Seasonal Labor in California Agriculture.* Division of Agricultural Sciences. University of California: Berkeley. 52 pp. Appendices.
The California Board of Agriculture requested a report of the supply of farm labor on which to base decisions regarding Public Law 78. The University of California, through its county agent contacts put together data on the work methods and man hours needed in the production of 26 crops. The Appendix of 200-plus pages includes commentary on the changes in production anticipated by 1968 if temporary labor is still available and the changes in each crop if labor supply, meaning the Mexican Bracero program, is cut off.

1964. Thor, Eric, John Mamer and Burt Burlingame. *California Agriculture Labor Requirements and Adjustments.* Division of Agricultural Sciences. University of California: Berkeley. September. 185 pp. Appendices.
A follow-up to the 1963 report, this paper focuses on the labor situation, trends in production, state of mechanization and labor demand in the 12 crops most dependent on Braceros: tomatoes, strawberries, lettuce, asparagus, melons, oranges, grapes, lemons, sugarbeets, snapbeans, cotton, celery (in that order). The University makes no recommendation regarding Public Law 78 but hopes the report will be useful to policy makers involved in deciding "how best to develop a program that will enable growers to meet their peak seasonal labor needs and at the same time provide maximum employment opportunities for domestic workers.

1964. Kirkendall, Richard S. "Social Science in the Central Valley of Californa." *California Historical Society Quarterly.* September. Vol. XLIII. No. 3. pp. 195-218.

Reveals the dramatic personae lined up for and against Walter Goldschmidt's study of Wasco, Arvin, and Dinuba, California. The study researching the relation between farm size and quality of community life went to the heart of the 160-acre limitation act which has never been enforced in the Central Valley. The uproar of this study aligned the big growers, the Associated Farmers, Farm Bureau, radio announcer Fulton Lewis, and the *San Francisco Chronicle* attacking the study, with the Grange, Country Life Association, Department of Interior, *San Francisco News*, Congressman Voorhies, Senators LaFollette, Chavez, Hatch and Hayden, and the CIO-AFL, for the study. The California Farm Bureau passed a resolution in 1946 forbidding community surveys.

1965. California, Office of Legislative Analyst. "Farm Labor Placement Falsification of Records in 1964." 40 pp. mimeo.
Investigation reveals substantial deliberate falsification of records in farm labor placement offices in the investigated northern coastal area offices. The reliability of statistics in assessing farm labor supply problems is implicated. Also, because the actual percent of farm labor jobs placed by this office is not reliably known, it is difficult to assess the value of the Farm Labor Office. Falsification is due partly to misunderstanding as to why statistics are collected; the local office personnel assume placement statistics are used to judge the efficiency of the office, and hence perhaps tends to "up" the figures. It cost $2.90 to place one person on a farm labor job during 1963-64 and $5.22 in 1964-65.

1966. Metzler, William H. "Farm Workers in a Specialized Seasonal Crop Area: Stanislaus County, California." Berkeley: Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics Research Report 289. Prepared in cooperation with the Farm Production Economics Division, Economic Research Service, USDA.
Survey carried out in 1962-63 to determine the effect of increasing crop specialization on the economic position of farm workers. The author mentions the impact of international conflicts and of mechanization and urbanization on the earnings of farm workers. War time placed 11111 workers at particular disadvantage, since the government always imported foreign labor in the past. The major negative effect has been the growers' increasing dependence on the government to meet labor needs.

1967. Hickman, Thomas. *The Central Valley Project and the Ideal of Large Scale Farming in California 1945-1955.* Unpublished M.A. thesis. San Jose State College. 317 pp.
Chronicles the debate between the Bureau of Reclamation's defense of 160-acre limitation law and the Central Valley corporate farmers' argument that such limitations are a threat to free enterprise, progress, and opportunity for growth. The ideology of "agricultural imperialists" began to surface at this period when farmers decreased, farm size increased, and irrigation developed, making more land more valuable for fewer people.

1967. Levy, Milton. *California Agricultural Directory.* Berkeley: California Service Agency. 50 pp.
Lists California farm organizations into: those involved with marketing

and those involved with education, research or administration. Six introductory articles on California agriculture in the year 2000. Also lists 781 water and land special districts of which California has 3342 and over 50 growers' associations recruiting farm labor.

1968. Peterson, Cheryl. *California Farm Labor Survey. Progress Report Prepared for Pattee's California Assembly Committee on Agriculture.* Report 621. No. 1. Mimeo.
Based on 1% random sample of all farm workers earning an excess of $100 in 1965. Findings revealed bulk of California farm laborers are made up of short-term workers, the majority of whom earn less than a thousand dollars, and that the farm labor market is characterized by disorganization and chronic unemployment. The majority get their jobs either through the grapevine, through friends, or from growers. The Farm Labor Service channels only 10% of the jobs, most of them low earners.

1968. Taylor, Paul. "Water, Land and People in the Great Valley." *American West.* Vol. 5, No. 2. March 1968. pp. 24-29, 68-72.
Traces history of land take-over and control of California's agriculture by speculators and big land owners. Hits the failure to deal with water rights in a way that would prevent monopolies and insure equitable distribution. Control by absentee landlords seen as the core of the agricultural dilemma in California. Subtitle of article: "Is it True that What We Learned from History is that We Learned Nothing from History?" Maps show extent of corporate ownership in San Joaquin Valley.

1968. Taylor, Paul. "California Farm Labor: A Review." *Agricultural History.* Vol. 42, No. 1. January. pp. 49-54.
Excellent summary of the history of California agricultural labor which is compared with the pattern in the South. Rich reference to sources--many of them barely tapped. This includes materials accumulated by the Federal Writers Project on file in the Bancroft Library at U.C. Berkeley, and reports of numerous commissions (not mentioned elsewhere in this bibliography): Board of Control's California and the Oriental 1920; Interstate Migration (Tolan) 1940-42; Western Farm Labor Conditions (U.S. Senate) 1942; Immigration and Naturalization (70th Congress).

III. Technology, Mechanization in the Changing Agriculture as Related to:

A. Farms and Farmers

1940. Rochester, Anna. *Why Farmers are Poor.* New York: International Publishers. 317 pp.
An analysis of how the industrial sections dominate the agricultural sections. How this dominance of industry over agriculture forced the small farmer under and how the large farms and industry merged.

1941. Raper, Arthur and Ira Reid. *Sharecroppers All.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 281 pp.
Describes what was happening to the poor white and black sharecropper, tenant farmer, farm worker in the South during the depression. The mass migration to the cities in search of work and the partial migration back to the rural areas; how each "sharecropper" was impoverished by the soil's growing infertility, the owner's exploitation, the price deflation, the merchant's high prices; the social and psychological condition of the "sharecroppers" under these conditions.

1947. Goldschmidt, Walter. *As You Sow.* New York: Harcourt, Brace. 288 pp.
The hypothesis of the study was this: the family-farm community shows a quality of community life not found in a community dominated by large-scale farms. Dinuba's residents had a stake in their town, and this showed in the business and commercial life, social interaction, churches, education and public services. Arvin depended on a large transitory labor force in turn dependent on the large-scale farms. This meant fewer residents with less to spend and with a lesser stake in the town's development.

1953. Perlo, Victor. *The Negro in Southern Agriculture.* New York: International Publishers. 128 pp.
An economic analysis of Southern cotton economy and the condition of the black worker and sharecropper. Notes the tremendous profits obtained by large plantation owners from exploiting day labor and sharecroppers.

1960. Maier, Frank H., Sheridan T. Maitland, and Gladys K. Bowles. *The Tenure Status of Farm Workers in the U.S.* Washington D.C.: U.S.D.A. Agricultural Research Service and Agricultural Marketing Service, Technical Bulletin No. 1217. July. 91 pp.
Discusses the forces and trends (between 1880-1950) producing the farm tenure conditions. Marked contrasts in the South along racial lines. More than half of all male white farm workers were owners in 1950 in contrast to less than one-third of the non-white male farm workers, three to six times more sharecroppers among non-white farm workers.

1961. *Labor Mobility and Population in Agriculture.* Iowa State Center for Agricultural and Economic Development. Ames Iowa: Iowa State University Press. 231 pp.
Contributions on mobility, changes in farm labor force, effects of population change on rural communities, adjustments to migration, labor mobility needs and modifications needed in education, farm policies, and community to this change. Twenty-one chapters, result of Conference held November 1960. ...Characteristic of economic growth is lag in returns to labor in farming. Labor is surplus in agriculture to 1) new techniques that displace labor; 2) cost of labor gets higher relative to capital.

1963. Higbee, Edward. *Farms and Farmers in an Urban Age.* New York: Twentieth Century Fund. 183 pp.
The book tells what happens to the farm when people have been replaced by capital and when the population is increasing while man has become obsolete. Argues for a more realistic look at agriculture in the con-

text of the urban age where new technology and modern tax policy have made it more profitable to employ capital than to employ men. Attributes the present farm policy of dealing with the problem of surplus food before surplus labor to rural spokesmen who feel the problem of human surplus is up to the local government but the problem of farm surplus is one for the national treasury.

1965. Padfield, Harland and William Martin. *Farmers, Workers and Machines: Technological and Social Change in Farm Industries of Arizona.* Tucson: University of Arizona Press. 325 pp.
Socio-economic study of farm workers based on survey of 630 worker interviews in Arizona. Discusses harvest system, capital-labor substitution and demand for agricultural labor. Stresses a cultural view of the farm labor problem often slighted by economic analyses.

1965. Conrad, David Eugene. *The Forgotten Farmers: The Story of Sharecroppers in the New Deal.* Urbana: University of Illinois Press. 223 pp.
Well documented 1964 Agricultural History Society award-winning book, recounts perplexing distress of the Southern tenant farmers in the 1930's, their neglect and direct harm done them by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. At a time when the tenancy system was most vulnerable, the AAA succumbed to decisions that aided the landlords and purged those who protested. Reforms came indirectly through improvement in the cotton economy and out-migration of the rural poor forced to seek a better life elsewhere. This leads the author to conclude, "...it was usually years before they could make the adjustment, and in the meantime they suffered terribly. A great humanitarian nation as rich as the U.S. can find better ways to achieve such reforms."

1965. Soth, Lauren. *An Embarrassment of Plenty.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 209 pp.
Former editor of *Demoines Register* and Pulitzer Prize winner cautions that farm price supports were never intended to change the distribution of income but to raise the entire level of income from farm production. Technology, however, has made the original intent obsolete.

1966. Soth, Lauren. *Agriculture in an Industrial Society.* New York: Holt Rinehart. 64 pp.
Comments on the farm dilemma and makes comparisons with Soviet agriculture. Has bibliography listing major works concerning the politics and policies of agriculture.

1966. Kirkendall, Richard S. *Social Scientists and Farm Politics in the Age of Roosevelt.* Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press. 358 pp.
Explores the character, extent and expectations of the influence social scientists had upon the development of agricultural policies." Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin was prime initiator for inviting the advice of academic experts. The period between 1930-40 was one of hope but from 1940-46 one of increasing frustration climaxed by the resignation of Howard Tolly. Chapter 12 "Demoting the Bureau of Agriculture Economics" centers around the controversial Goldschmidt study in the Central Valley and the Coahoma County study in Mississippi.

1967. Hardin, Charles. *Food and Fiber in the Nation's Politics*. National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber. Technical Papers. Vol. IV. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 236 pp.
The USDA grew from 1,000 people in 1900 to a bureaucracy of 100 times that number in 1940 in some 16 program agencies. Administration and policy matters affect domestic and international policy, and the "farm program" and progress in the agricultural sciences. The farm program was set up during the New Deal to improve income for farmers raising the basic commodities--cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts. The administration of these programs is left up to community committees. Thus, instead of grassroots democracy there is grassroots prejudice and discrimination, acute in the South. On this Hardin comments, "The ASCS is truly democratic in that it reflects attitudes of the preponderant whites towards Negroes." Also discusses research on controversial issues.

1967. U.S. President. *Food and Fiber for the Future*. Report of the National Advisory Committee on Food and Fiber. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. July, 1967. 361 pp.
Commission headed by Sherman Berg to make long-range appraisal of U.S. agriculture, commercial agricultural policy, rural life, foreign trade as it relates to goals for overseas economic development. Pertinent sections on Opportunities for Rural People, Rural Well Being and Farm Labor. Recommends, with 11 of 29 members dissenting, proposals for farm laborers similar to legislation introduced by Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor including coverage under NLRA.

1968. Bronson, William. *How to Destroy a Golden State*. New York: Doubleday. 224 pp.
A critique against uncontrolled technology and man's capacity to destroy. The book's relevance is its concern with the destruction of natural resources and our inability to realize a sense of urgency.

1968. Clawson, Marion. *Policy Directions for U.S. Agriculture: Long Range Choices in Farming and Rural Living*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.
The ever-increasing production of goods and the poverty of humans is kept in mind as the author writes on four major topics: the rural conditions and small towns; productivity; possibilities for the year 2000; and, forces for and against change.

B. Workers

1. The Special Case of the Braceros

1949. McWilliams, Carey. *North from Mexico: The Spanish-Speaking People of the United States*. New York: Monthly Review Press. 324 pp.
Traces the origins and perpetuation of discrimination towards Mexican Americans in the American Southwest. Explodes the myths of the "Spanish Way of Life" and analyzes present-day antagonisms. Scores segregation in the schools, racial tensions and lack of authentic understanding between the Anglo and Mexican-American communities.

1956. Galarza, Ernesto. *Strangers in our Fields.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Section, Joint U.S. Mexico Trade Union Committee. 80 pp.
Discloses the injustices under the Mexican contract labor program from the Braceros' point of view. The study was financed by the Fund for the Republic.

1959. California Department of Employment. *Mexican Nationals in California Agriculture, 1942-1959.* Sacramento, California.
Reviews need for supplementary labor, discusses international agreements and procedures for procurement, employment and conditions of the use of Mexican citizens in California farm work.

1959. Hancock, Richard H. *The Role of the Bracero in the Economic and Cultural Dynamics of Mexico: A Case Study of Chihuahua.* Stanford: Hispanic American Society. 146 pp.
Ph.D. dissertation based on four years experience as a labor director in charge of Braceros in New Mexico and on research conducted in summer, 1958. Discusses impact of Bracero program on Mexico, Chihuahua and four municipios in that state. Next to tourists and cotton, Bracero earnings were Mexico's third source of dollars in 1956 and 1957. Examines criticisms and concludes materials present study in conflicting views of migrant labor as well as management-labor relationships.

1961. Anderson, Henry. *The Bracero Program in California: With Particular Reference to Health Status, Attitudes and Practices.* Berkeley: School of Public Health. U.C. Berkeley. April. 850 pp.
This thorough study based on interviews with 2500 Braceros is divided into five major parts: 1) Bracerismo; 2) the health nexus; 3) health status and medical care; 4) health ways (discussing the Braceros' attitudes and habits in health); and, 5) the social system--the context in which the Bracero program finds itself. Anderson warns in his conclusion that a stabilized farm labor market in the U.S. and rural development program in Mexico would be needed to substitute for the Bracero program; otherwise there will be with "rich harvest crops, a human harvest of loneliness."

1964. Galarza, Ernesto. *Merchants of Labor: The Mexican Bracero Story, An Account of the Managed Migration of Mexican Farm Workers in California.* Santa Barbara: McNally and Loftin. 284 pp.
Gives the origin, background and conditions under which the Mexican laborer became a California farm worker. Discusses the controlled exploitation and manipulation of workers as well as the creation of labor shortages by the state and large growers. Discusses Public Law 78 and its consequences and effects on U.S. farm workers.

1964. Schmidt, Fred H. *After the Bracero: An Inquiry into the Problems of Farm Labor Recruitment.* Los Angeles: U.C.L.A. Institute of Industrial Relations Sct. 1964. 139 pp. (Mimeo)
A study of farm labor *supply* (in contrast to the emphasis of farm labor *demand* studied by U.C. Berkeley in 1963-64). Commissioned by the State's Department of Employment to report on "circumstances under which unemployed persons residing in the Central Los Angeles area might be brought into agricultural employment." Concludes there is a sizeable

and willing supply of domestic laborers willing to perform farm work. Conditions under which many domestics will accept farm work are specified and proposals made for building a stable domestic farm labor supply.

1966. Hawley, Ellis W. "Politics of the Mexican Labor Issue: 1950-65." *Agricultural History*. Vol. 40, no. 3. July. pp. 157-176.
A case study of a small contingent of farm employers who were able to secure and maintain the Mexican labor program from 1951-1965. Casts light on the nature of agricultural pressure groups, their strengths, limitations and the political and ideological milieu in which they operate. Analysis of the sources of support, symbols and arguments used by the bloc and reasons for success. These included organizations (labor associations, private and semi-official labor user networks, advisory boards, etc.) lobbyists (linking farm bureaus, chambers of commerce, canners, marketing co-ops), farm groups in key Congressional committees and favorable public attitudes and symbols. Discusses failures of attempts to divide this bloc until its demise with the New Frontier and the Great Society.

1966. Samora, Julian. *La Raza: Forgotten People*. Notre Dame, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press. 218 pp.
Contributions by seven authors on a population which "has contributed more to American society and received so little in return." Chapters on History, Role of the Christian Church, Leadership and Politics, Migrant Worker, Equal Opportunity, Emerging Middle Class and Demography. In concluding comments on research needed, suggests examination of the formation of small communities in rural enclaves and on fringes of cities as migrants leave or get displaced from farm work.

1967. Interagency Committee on Mexican American Affairs. *The Mexican-American: A New Focus on Opportunity*. Washington, D.C. 253 pp.
Consists of over 50 articles originally presented as testimony at the Cabinet Committee Hearings on Mexican-American Affairs at El Paso, Texas, October 1967. The majority of the authors are Mexican-Americans who deal with issues such as labor, education, programs, and structural changes needed to break society's binds around this group of Americans.

2. Out-migration, Poverty and Stabilization of Farm Labor

1961. Metzler, W. H. *The Farm Worker in Changing Agriculture*. Part I in a series on technological change and farm labor use in California. Davis: Giannini Foundation Research Report #277. September 1964. 98 pp.
Studies the displacement of farm workers following mechanization of the cotton harvest in Kern County. Lack of skills and displacement from farm work leads to unemployment, loss of income and loss of purchasing power and dignity. Training is needed but more important to know for what purpose.

1965. Metzler, W. H. *Farm Mechanization and Labor Stabilization*. Part II in a series on technological change and farm labor use in California. Davis: Giannini Foundation Report # 280. January. 58 pp.

Summarizes the change in labor use in Kern County due to mechanization, explores the trend towards a stable labor force and discusses the actions which will strengthen the trend.

1966. Bontemps, Anna and Jack Conroy. *Anyplace But Here*. New York: Hill and Wang. VIII. 372 pp.
Revised and expanded version of "They Seek a City," history of the Negro migration from the South to other regions of the United States.

1965. Beijer, G. "National Rural Manpower: Adjustment to Industry: Analysis of Policies and Programs." Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development. Paris: OECD. Social Affairs Division. (Labor Mobility #3).
Discusses the adjustment of rural workers to non-agricultural settings and occupations.

1967. U.S. President. President's National Advisory Committee on Rural Poverty. *The People Left Behind*. Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office. September. 160 pp.
In its opening statements, the commission attributes the ghetto riots of 1967 to rural poverty. Unlike the Kerner Commission Report on Civil Disorders this report was hidden--similar to the people described in its contents.

1967. National Association for Community Development. *Rural Poverty*. Proceedings of a conference held January 30th through February 1, 1967. Washington, D.C. February.
Topics such as "communities of tomorrow," "rural poverty," "reaching the rural poor" provide a context in which to discuss broader dimensions of agricultural labor.

3. Unions and the Farm Labor Movement

1945. Jamieson, Stuart. *Labor Unionism in American Agriculture*. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bill No. 836. Washington D.C. 457 pp.
A history of attempts to organize agricultural workers in the U.S. with emphasis on California. Describes the social and economic conditions in agriculture out of which the attempts to organize farm workers emerged. Discusses the racial problems and the role of racial minorities in the agricultural labor force as well as the role of AFL, IWW, CP, TUUL, C&AWIU, UCAPAWA, Sharecroppers Union, Sheepshearers Union, etc.

1966. Nelson, Eugene. *Huelga: The First Hundred Days of the Great Delano Grape Strike*. Delano: Farm Worker Press. 122 pp.
An on-the-scene description of the Delano grape strike which began September 8, 1965 when 3,000 Mexican-Americans and Filipino American grape pickers walked off their jobs in Delano, California.

1966. Auerback, Jerold. *Labor and Liberty: The La Follette Committee and the New Deal*. New York: Bobbs Merrill. 246 pp.
The chronicles, experiences, and findings of LaFollette's Civil

Liberties Committee. This Senate subcommittee investigated civil liberty infractions, especially violations of free speech and assembly and interference of the right of laborers to organize and bargain collectively. Chapter 8 "Committee and Farm Factories" applicable today. The committee exposed the activities of the Associated Farmers, and condemned strike breaking and union busting too often disguided in the form of patriotic crusades for "Home, country, property, and Church."

1967. California Legislature, Senate. Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities. *Delano Grape Strike: 14th Report on Un-American Activities in California, 1967.* Sacramento. 209 pp.
Investigation of the Delano grape strike with intent to find suversive influence in the movement. This is useful as a reference for documents if biases and allusions to guilt by the association can be ignored.

1967. National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor. *Farm Labor Organizing 1905-1967: A Brief History.* New York. 68 pp.
Sections on the first organizing attempts in California, the Southern Tenant Farmer's Union, Hawaii and its little NLRA, the breakthrough in the sixties and the situation with the Mississippi Freedom Labor Union, the NFWA-AWOC coalition that formed UFWOC and current activities in Texas, Wisconsin, Florida, New Jersey, and Michigan.